



802.11g Wireless ADSL 2/2+ Router

ADW-4401 A/B

User's Manual

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Federal Communication Commission Interference Statement

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class B digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference in a residential installation. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instructions, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. However, there is no guarantee that interference will not occur in a particular installation. If this equipment does cause harmful interference to radio or television reception, which can be determined by turning the equipment off and on, the user is encouraged to try to correct the interference by one or more of the following measures:

1. Reorient or relocate the receiving antenna.
2. Increase the separation between the equipment and receiver.
3. Connect the equipment into an outlet on a circuit different from that to which the receiver is connected.
4. Consult the dealer or an experienced radio technician for help.

FCC Caution:

To assure continued compliance (example-use only shielded interface cables when connecting to computer or peripheral devices). Any changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions: (1) This device may not cause harmful interference, and (2) this Device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

Federal Communication Commission (FCC) Radiation Exposure Statement

This equipment complies with FCC radiation exposure set forth for an uncontrolled environment. In order to avoid the possibility of exceeding the FCC radio frequency exposure limits, human proximity to the antenna shall not be less than 20 cm (8 inches) during normal operation.

R&TTE Compliance Statement

This equipment complies with all the requirements of DIRECTIVE 1999/5/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND THE COUNCIL OF 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunication terminal Equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (R&TTE)

The R&TTE Directive repeals and replaces in the directive 98/13/EEC (Telecommunications Terminal Equipment and Satellite Earth Station Equipment) As of April 8, 2000.

WEEE Regulation



To avoid the potential effects on the environment and human health as a result of the presence of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment, end users of electrical and electronic equipment should understand the meaning of the crossed-out wheeled bin symbol. Do not dispose of WEEE as unsorted municipal waste and have to collect such WEEE separately.

Safety

This equipment is designed with the utmost care for the safety of those who install and use it. However, special attention must be paid to the dangers of electric shock and static electricity when working with electrical equipment. All guidelines of this and of the computer manufacture must therefore be allowed at all times to ensure the safe use of the equipment.

Revision

User's Manual for 802.11g Wireless ADSL 2/2+ Router

Model: ADW-4401 A/B

Rev: 1.0 (Dec. 2005)

Part No. EM-ADW4401v1

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1. Introduction

The PLANET 802.11g Wireless ADSL 2/2+ Router, ADW-4401, provides office and residential users the ideal solution for sharing a high-speed ADSL 2/2+ broadband Internet connection on a 54Mbps wireless network and a 10/100Mbps Fast Ethernet backbone. It can support downstream transmission rates of up to 24Mbps and upstream transmission rates of up to 3.5Mbps. The product supports PPPoA (RFC 2364 - PPP over ATM Adaptation Layer 5), RFC 2684 encapsulation over ATM (bridged or routed), PPP over Ethernet (RFC 2516), and IPoA (RFC1577) to establish a connection with ISP.

Via the user-friendly management interface, ADW-4401 can be managed by workstations running standard web browsers. Furthermore, ADW-4401 provides DHCP server, NAT, virtual server, DMZ, access control, IP filter, PPTP/IPSec pass-through, DDNS, and UPnP capability.

The ADW-4401 also serves as an Internet firewall, protecting your network from being accessed by outside users. It provides the natural firewall function (Network Address Translation, NAT). All incoming and outgoing IPs are monitored and filtered. Moreover, it can be configured to block internal users from accessing to the Internet.

1.1 Feature

Internet Access Features

- ♦ **Shared Internet Access.** All users on the LAN or WLAN can access the Internet through the ADW-4401 using only a single external IP Address. The local (invalid) IP Addresses are hidden from external sources. This process is called NAT (Network Address Translation).
- ♦ **Built-in ADSL 2/2+ Modem.** The ADW-4401 provides ADSL 2/2+ modem, and supports all common ADSL connections.
- ♦ **IPoA, PPPoE, PPPoA, Direct Connection Support.** Various WAN connections are supported by ADW-4401.
- ♦ **Auto-detection of Internet Connection Method.** In most situations, the ADW-4401 can test your ADSL and Internet connection to determine the connection method used by your ISP.

- ♦ **Fixed or Dynamic IP Address.** On the Internet (WAN port) connection, the ADW-4401 supports both Dynamic IP Address (IP Address is allocated on connection) and Fixed IP Address.

Advanced Internet Functions

- ♦ **Virtual Servers.** This feature allows Internet users to access Internet servers on your LAN. The required setup is quick and easy.
- ♦ **Firewall.** Supports simple firewall with NAT technology and provides option for blocking access from Internet, like Web, FTP, Telnet, SNMP, ICMP.
- ♦ **Universal Plug and Play (UPnP)** UPnP allows automatic discovery and configuration of the Broadband Router. UPnP is supported by Windows ME, XP, or later.
- ♦ **Dynamic DNS Support.** DDNS, when used with the Virtual Servers feature, allows users to connect to Servers on your LAN using a Domain Name, even if you have a dynamic IP address which changes every time you connect.
- ♦ **VPN Pass through Support.** PCs with VPN (Virtual Private Networking) software using PPTP, L2TP and IPSec are transparently supported - no configuration is required.
- ♦ **RIP1/2 Routing.** It supports RIP1/2 routing protocol for routing capability.
- ♦ **Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP).** It is an easy way to remotely manage the router via SNMP.

Wireless Features

- ♦ **Standards Compliant.** The ADW-4401 complies with the IEEE802.11g (DSSS) specifications for Wireless LANs. Maximum of 54Mbps are supported.
- ♦ **Supports both 802.11b and 802.11g Wireless Stations.** The 802.11g standard provides for backward compatibility with the 802.11b standard, so both 802.11b and 802.11g Wireless stations can be used simultaneously.
- ♦ **WEP support.** Support for WEP (Wired Equivalent Privacy) is included. Key sizes of 64 Bit and 128 Bit are supported.
- ♦ **WPA-PSK support.** WPA-PSK_TKIP and WAP-PSK_AES encryption are supported.
- ♦ **Wireless MAC Access Control.** The Wireless Access Control feature can check the MAC address (hardware address) of Wireless stations to ensure that only trusted Wireless Stations can access your LAN.

LAN Features

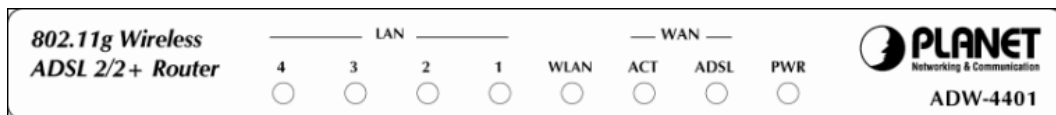
- ♦ **4-Port Switch.** The ADW-4401 incorporates a 4-port 10/100Base-TX switching hub, making it easy to create or extend your LAN.
- ♦ **DHCP Server Support.** Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol provides a dynamic IP address to PCs and other devices upon request. The ADW-4401 can act as a DHCP Server for devices on your local LAN and WLAN.

1.2 Package Contents

- ADW-4401 Unit
- Power Adapter
- Quick Installation Guide
- User's Manual CD
- RJ-11 (ADSL) cable
- RJ-45 cable

1.3 Physical Details

Front Panel

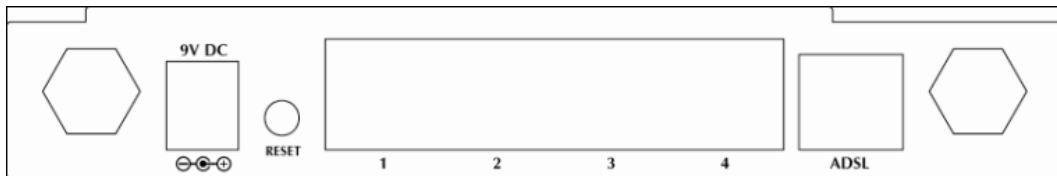


Front Panel LED definition

LED	State	Description
Power	ON	When the router is powered on and in ready state
	Flashing	The router is in booting stage
ADSL	ON	Successful connection between ADSL modem and telecom's network
	Flashing	Modem is trying to establish a connection to telecom's network
ACT	Flashing	Data is transferred between router and Internet

WLAN	Flashing	When wireless AP is ready
LAN 1-4	ON	Link
	Flashing	TX or RX activity
	OFF	No Link These four LAN (Local Area Network) ports are where you will connect networked devices, such as PCs, print servers remote hard drives, and anything else you want to put on your network

Rear Panel



Rear panel Port and Button Definition

Connector	Description
POWER	Power connector with 9V DC 1.5 A
Reset Switch	The reset button, the router restore the default settings when press this button until reboot
LAN (1-4)	Router is successfully connected to a device through the corresponding port (1, 2, 3, or 4). If the LED is flashing, the Router is actively sending or receiving data over that port.
ADSL Connector	The RJ-11 connector allows data communication between the modem and the ADSL network through a twisted-pair phone wire

2. Installation

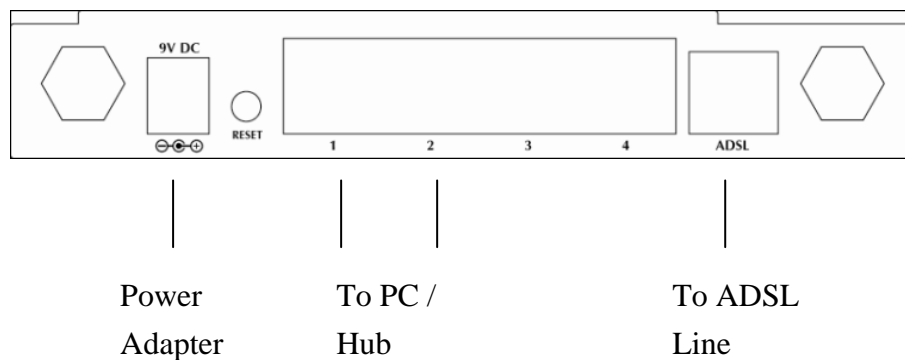
This chapter offers information about installing your router. If you are not familiar with the hardware or software parameters presented here, please consult your service provider for the values needed.

2.1 System Requirement

1. Personal computer (PC)
2. Pentium II 233 MHz processor minimum
3. 32 MB RAM minimum
4. 20 MB of free disk space minimum

2.2 Hardware Installation

This section describes how to connect and configure the ADW-4401.



Step 1. Connect the ADSL Line

Connect the router directly to the wall jack using the included ADSL cable.

Step 2. Connect a Workstation to the Router's LAN port

There are two methods to connect the router and workstation. The one use the crossover Ethernet cable to connect directly between them. The other use straight Ethernet cable to connect router with hub (or switch), then go to the workstation.

Step 3. Connect the Power Adapter to the Router

Connect the power adapter to the port labeled POWER on the rear panel of router.

Step 4. Connect All Cables to the Network

The procedure for connecting cables differs depending on whether or not your telephone equipment is connected to a POTS splitter.

3 Configuration

3.1 Determine your connection settings

Before you configure the router, you need to know the connection information supplied by your ADSL service provider.

3.2 Connecting the ADSL Router to your network

Unlike a simple hub or switch, the setup of the ADSL Router consists of more than simply plugging everything together. Because the Router acts as a DHCP server, you will have to set some values within the Router, and also configure your networked PCs to accept the IP Addresses the Router chooses to assign them.

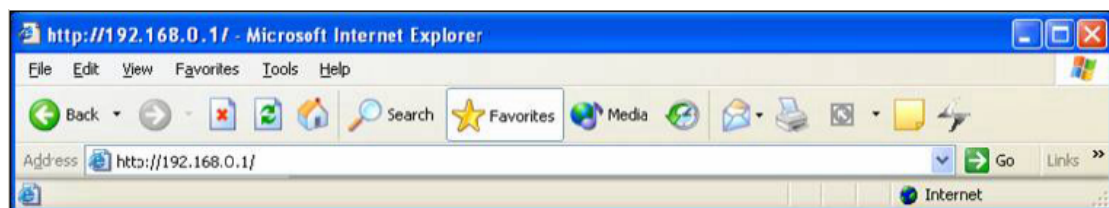
Generally there are several different operating modes for your applications. And you can know which mode is necessary for your system from ISP. These modes are router, bridge, PPPoE+NAT, and PPPoA+NAT.

3.3 Configuring with Web Browser

It is advisable to change the administrator password to safeguard the security of your network.

To configure the router, open your browser, type '**http://192.168.0.1**' into the address bar and click 'Go' to get to the login page.

Save this address in your Favorites for future reference.



At the User name prompt, type '**admin**'. And the Password prompt, type '**admin**'. You can change these later if you wish. Click '**OK**'.



PLANET
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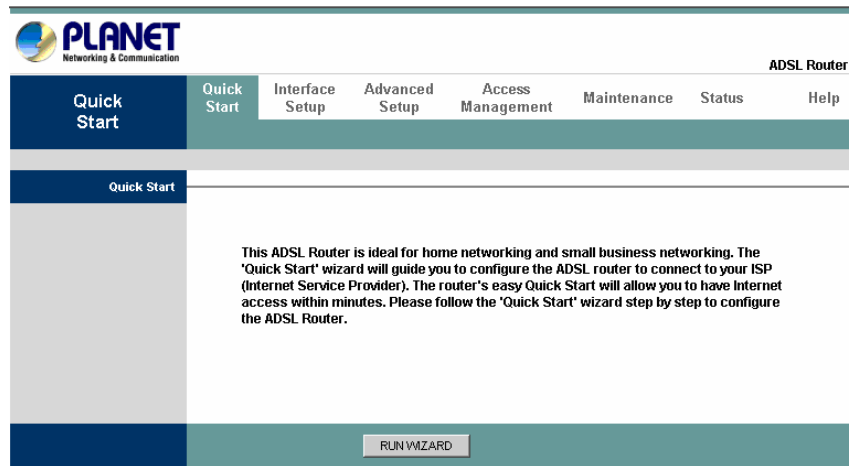
ADSL Router

Status	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Device Info	System Log	Statistics				
Device Information	Firmware Version(1101) : 2.7.0.9(RUE0.B1)3.3.0.23 MAC Address : 00:30:4f:45:26:0e						
LAN	IP Address : 192.168.0.1 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0 DHCP Server : Enabled						
WAN	Virtual Circuit : PVC0 Status : Connected Connection Type : PPPoE IP Address : 211.74.66.116 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.255 Default Gateway : 211.74.66.1 DNS Server : 139.175.55.244						
ADSL	ADSL Firmware Ver : FwVer:3.3.0.23_A_TC3084 HwVer:T14.F7_0.0 Line State : Showtime Modulation : G.DMT Annex Mode : ANNEX_A Max TX Power : -38 dBm/Hz						

3.3.1 Quick Setup Guide

You can use "**Quick Setup**" to setup the router as follows, and the router will connect to the Internet via ADSL line.

Click "**Quick Start**" to get into the quick setup procedures.



Click "**RUN WIZARD**" to start up this procedure.



Step 1 - Click "Next" to setup your new administrator's password.



Quick Start - Password

You may change the **admin** account password by entering in a new password. Click **NEXT** to continue.

New Password :

Confirmed Password :

Step 2 - Click "Next" to setup your time zone.



Quick Start - Time Zone

Select the appropriate time zone for your location and click **NEXT** to continue.

Step 3 - Click "Next" to setup your Internet connection type. You can have this information from your Internet Service Provider.

Quick Start - ISP Connection Type

Select the internet connection type to connect to your ISP. Click **NEXT** to continue.

- Dynamic IP Address Choose this option to obtain a IP address automatically from your ISP.
- Static IP Address Choose this option to set static IP information provided to you by your ISP.
- PPPoE/PPPoA Choose this option if your ISP uses PPPoE/PPPoA. (For most DSL users)
- Bridge Mode Choose this option if your ISP uses Bridge Mode.

BACK NEXT EXIT

Enter the connection information provided by your ISP.

Quick Start - PPPoE/PPPoA

Enter the PPPoE/PPPoA information provided to you by your ISP. Click **NEXT** to continue.

Username:

Password:

VPI: (0~255)

VCI: (1~65535)

Connection Type:

BACK NEXT EXIT



Quick Start Complete !!

The Setup Wizard has completed. Click on **BACK** to modify changes or mistakes. Click **NEXT** to save the current settings.

BACK NEXT EXIT



Quick Start Completed !!

Saved Changes.

CLOSE

3.3.2 System Time

Go to **Maintenance->Time Zone** and select system time as you wish.

Maintenance	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Administration	Time Zone	Firmware	SysRestart	Diagnositics		

Time Zone

Current Date/Time : 12/14/2005 10:48:45

Time Synchronization

Synchronize time with : NTP Server automatically
 PC's Clock
 Manually

Time Zone : (GMT+08:00) Beijing, Hong Kong, Perth, Singapore, Taipei

Daylight Saving : Enabled Disabled

NTP Server Address : 0.0.0.0 (0.0.0.0: Default Value)

SAVE CANCEL

Connecting to a Simple Network Time Protocol (SNTP) server allows the router to synchronize the system clock to the global Internet.

The synchronized clock in the router is used to record the security log and control client filtering.

3.3.3 Admin Setting

Go to **Maintenance-> Administration** to set a new user's name and password to restrict management access to the router.

The default is **admin (User's name)** and **admin (Password)**

Maintenance	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Administration	Time Zone	Firmware	SysRestart	Diagnositics		

Administrator

Username : **admin**

New Password :

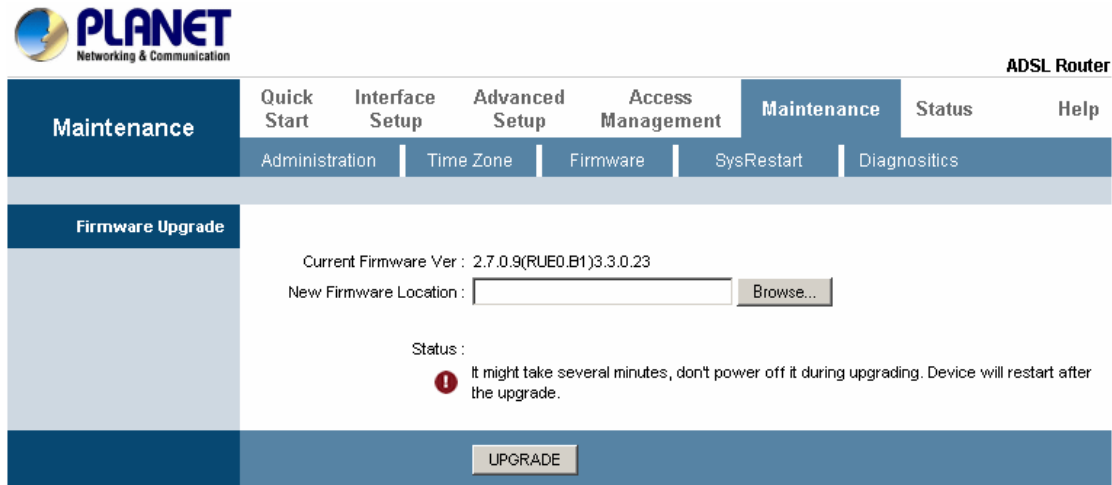
Confirm Password :

SAVE CANCEL

3.3.4 Firmware Update

Go to Maintenance -> Firmware to upgrade the firmware. The new firmware for your router can improve functionality and performance.

Enter the path and name of the upgrade file then click the **UPGRADE** button below. You will be prompted to confirm the upgrade.



The screenshot shows the PLANET Networking & Communication ADSL Router web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Maintenance', 'Quick Start', 'Interface Setup', 'Advanced Setup', 'Access Management', 'Maintenance', 'Status', and 'Help'. The 'Maintenance' menu is expanded to show 'Administration', 'Time Zone', 'Firmware', 'SysRestart', and 'Diagnostics'. The 'Firmware Upgrade' section is active, displaying 'Current Firmware Ver : 2.7.0.9(RUE0.B1)3.3.0.23' and a 'New Firmware Location' field with a 'Browse...' button. A status message with a red warning icon states: 'Status : It might take several minutes, don't power off it during upgrading. Device will restart after the upgrade.' An 'UPGRADE' button is located at the bottom of the page.

3.3.5 System Log

Go to **Status -> System Log** and you can see the system log file. Click "**Save Log**" to save system log file.

Status	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Device Info	System Log	Statistics				
System Log							
<pre> 1/1/2000 0:9:10> P&P: login to remote failed; please check user/pswd. 1/1/2000 0:9:10> No DNS server available 1/1/2000 0:9:10> adjTimeTask fail: wrong domain name 1/1/2000 0:9:10> No DNS server available 1/1/2000 0:9:11> Last errorlog repeat 10 Times 1/1/2000 0:9:11> adjTimeTask fail: no server available 1/1/2000 0:9:11> adjtime task pause 60 seconds 1/1/2000 0:9:15> P&P: login to remote failed; please check user/pswd. 1/1/2000 0:9:15> MPOA Link Down 1/1/2000 0:9:15> mpoaChannDown: ch<0> null iface 1/1/2000 0:9:18> MPOA Link Up 1/1/2000 0:9:21> mpoaChannDown: ch<0> null iface 1/1/2000 0:9:21> netMakeChannDial: err=-3001 rn_p=8046d760 1/1/2000 0:9:26> ppp_ready: ch:804c6678, iface:80402454 1/1/2000 0:9:26> SNMP TRAP 3: link up 1/1/2000 0:9:26> Accept() fail 1/1/2000 0:9:26> Accept() fail 1/1/2000 0:10:11> adjTimeTask fail: wrong domain name 1/1/2000 0:10:12> sending request to NTP server(267) 1/1/2000 0:10:12> received from NTP server(267) 12/14/2005 10:45:38> Adjust time to 439ff7d2 12/14/2005 10:45:38> adjtime task pause 1 day </pre>							

3.3.6 System Reset

In the event that the router stops responding correctly or in some way stops functioning, you can perform a reset. Your settings will not be changed.

To perform the reset, select "**Current Setting**" and click on the "**RESTART**" button below. The router will reboot with current setting.

Select "**Factory Default Setting**" and click on the "**RESTART**" button, the router will reboot with factory default settings.

Maintenance	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Administration	Time Zone	Firmware	SysRestart	Diagnostics		
System Restart							
System Restart with : <input checked="" type="radio"/> Current Settings <input type="radio"/> Factory Default Settings							
<input type="button" value="RESTART"/>							

3.4.1 ADSL Status

Go to **Status->Device Info**. The 'ADSL Line Status' enables you to check the status of your ADSL connection including how fast data is being transferred.

The screenshot displays the PLANET ADSL Router web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Quick Start', 'Interface Setup', 'Advanced Setup', 'Access Management', 'Maintenance', 'Status', and 'Help'. The 'Status' page is active, with sub-tabs for 'Device Info', 'System Log', and 'Statistics'. The 'Device Information' section is expanded, showing the following details:

- Device Information:** Firmware Version(1101) : 2.7.0.9(RUE0.B1)3.3.0.23, MAC Address : 00:30:4f:45:26:0e
- LAN:** IP Address : 192.168.0.1, Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0, DHCP Server : Enabled
- WAN:** Virtual Circuit : PVC0, Status : Connected, Connection Type : PPPoE, IP Address : 211.74.66.116, Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.255, Default Gateway : 211.74.66.1, DNS Server : 139.175.55.244
- ADSL:** ADSL Firmware Ver : FwVer:3.3.0.23_A_TC3084 HwVer:T14.F7_0.0, Line State : Showtime, Modulation : G.DMT, Annex Mode : ANNEX_A, Max TX Power : -38 dBm/Hz

3.4.2 ADSL Statistics

Go to **Status-> Statistics** and select **ADSL** interface. You can see the traffic Statistics of ADSL interface.

Status	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Device Info		System Log	Statistics			

Traffic Statistics

Interface: Ethernet ADSL

Transmit Statistics		Receive Statistics	
Transmit total PDUs	1207	Receive total PDUs	1148
Transmit total Error Counts	0	Receive total Error Counts	0

REFRESH

3.4.3 VC Configuration

Go to **Interface Setup -> Internet**. To add or delete ADSL VC configuration, these information provide by ISP.

Interface	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Internet		LAN	Wireless			

ATM VC

Virtual Circuit:

Status: Activated Deactivated

VPI: (range: 0~255)

VCI: (range: 1~65535)

QoS

ATM QoS:

PCR: cells/second

SCR: cells/second

MBS: cells

3.5.1 WAN Configuration

Go to **Interface Setup -> Internet**. The router can be connected to your service provider in any of the following ways.

Dynamic IP Address: Obtain an IP address automatically from your service provider.

Static IP Address: Uses a static IP address. Your service provider gives a static IP address to access Internet services.

PPPoE: PPP over Ethernet is a common connection method used for xDSL

PPPoA: PPP over ATM is a common connection method used for xDSL

Bridge: Bridge mode is a common connection method used for xDSL modem.

PLANET Networking & Communication ADSL Router

Interface | Quick Start | **Interface Setup** | Advanced Setup | Access Management | Maintenance | Status | Help

Internet | LAN | Wireless

Encapsulation

ISP : Dynamic IP Address
 Static IP Address
 PPPoA/PPPoE
 Bridge Mode

PLANET Networking & Communication ADSL Router

Interface | Quick Start | **Interface Setup** | Advanced Setup | Access Management | Maintenance | Status | Help

Internet | LAN | Wireless

PPPoA/PPPoE
 Bridge Mode

PPPoE/PPPoA

Connection Setting

Username : 87821305@hinet.net
Password :
Encapsulation : PPPoE LLC

Connection : Always On (Recommended)
 Connect On-Demand (Close if idle for 0 minutes)

TCP MSS Option : TCP MSS(0 means use default) 0 bytes

IP Address

Get IP Address : Static Dynamic

Static IP Address : 0.0.0.0
IP Subnet Mask : 0.0.0.0
Gateway : 0.0.0.0

NAT : Enable

Default Route : Yes No

Dynamic Route : RIP1 Direction Both

Multicast : Disabled

SAVE

3.5.2 WAN Status

Go to **Status -> Device Info** and select the **Virtual Circuit** to see the connection status.

Status	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Device Info	System Log	Statistics				
	Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0 DHCP Server : Enabled						
WAN	Virtual Circuit : <input type="text" value="PVC0"/> Status : Connected Connection Type : PPPoE IP Address : 61.229.20.96 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.255 Default Gateway : 61.229.0.254 DNS Server : 168.95.1.1						

3.5.3 DNS

Go to **Interface -> LAN** to enable DHCP server. Then you can set DNS server for the router. A Domain Name system (DNS) server is like an index of IP addresses and Web addresses. If you type a Web address into you browser, a DNS server will find that name in its index and find the matching IP address.

Most ISPs provide a DNS server for speed and convenience. Since your Service Provider many connect to the Internet with dynamic IP settings, it is likely that the DNS server IP addresses are also provided dynamically. However, if there is a DNS server that you would rather use, you need to specify the IP address below.

Interface	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Internet	LAN	Wireless				
Router Local IP							
	IP Address : <input type="text" value="192.168.16.1"/> IP Subnet Mask : <input type="text" value="255.255.255.0"/> Dynamic Route : <input type="text" value="RIP2-B"/> Direction <input type="text" value="None"/> Multicast : <input type="text" value="Disabled"/>						
DHCP							
DHCP : <input type="radio"/> Disabled <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Relay							
DHCP Server							
	Starting IP Address : <input type="text" value="192.168.16.70"/> IP Pool Count : <input type="text" value="32"/> Lease Time : <input type="text" value="259200"/> seconds (0 sets to default value of 259200)						
DNS							
	DNS Relay : <input type="text" value="Use Auto Discovered DNS Server Only"/> Primary DNS Server : <input type="text" value="N/A"/> Secondary DNS Server : <input type="text" value="N/A"/>						
<input type="button" value="SAVE"/> <input type="button" value="CANCEL"/>							

3.5.4 DDNS

Go to **Access Management -> DDNS** to setup your DDNS parameters. Dynamic DNS allows you to update your dynamic IP address with one or many dynamic DNS services. So anyone can access your FTP or Web service on your computer using DNS-like address.

Access Management	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	ACL	IP Filter	SNMP	UPnP	DDNS		
Dynamic DNS							
	Dynamic DNS : <input type="radio"/> Activated <input checked="" type="radio"/> Deactivated Service Provider : <input type="text" value="www.dyndns.org"/> My Host Name : <input type="text"/> E-mail Address : <input type="text"/> Username : <input type="text"/> Password : <input type="text"/> Wildcard support : <input type="radio"/> Yes <input checked="" type="radio"/> No						
<input type="button" value="SAVE"/>							

3.6.1 LAN Configuration

Go to Interface Setup -> LAN. The 'LAN Settings' option enables you to configure the LAN port.

If the DHCP Relay is selected, the DHCP requests from local PCs are forward to the DHCP server runs on WAN side. To have this function working properly, disable the NAT to run on router mode only, disable the DHCP server on the LAN port, and make sure the routing table has the correct routing entry.

The screenshot shows the PLANET ADSL Router web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Interface', 'Quick Start', 'Interface Setup', 'Advanced Setup', 'Access Management', 'Maintenance', 'Status', and 'Help'. Under 'Interface Setup', there are tabs for 'Internet', 'LAN', and 'Wireless'. The 'LAN' tab is selected, and the 'Router Local IP' section is expanded. The settings for 'Router Local IP' are: IP Address: 192.168.16.1, IP Subnet Mask: 255.255.255.0, Dynamic Route: RIP2-B, Direction: None, and Multicast: Disabled. The 'DHCP' section is also expanded, showing 'DHCP' is set to 'Enabled'. The 'DHCP Server' section is expanded, showing 'Starting IP Address: 192.168.16.70', 'IP Pool Count: 32', and 'Lease Time: 259200 seconds (0 sets to default value of 259200)'. The 'DNS' section is expanded, showing 'DNS Relay: Use Auto Discovered DNS Server Only', 'Primary DNS Server: N/A', and 'Secondary DNS Server: N/A'. At the bottom, there are 'SAVE' and 'CANCEL' buttons.

3.7.1 Wireless Settings

Go to **Interface -> Wireless** to setup the wireless parameters.

SSID

SSID is the identifier for the network. You can change the SSID. Only devices with the same SSID can interconnect.

Channel ID

The channel number is used for wireless networking. The channel setting of the wireless devices within a network should be the same.

Interface	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Internet	LAN	Wireless				
Wireless LAN	Access Point : <input checked="" type="radio"/> Activated <input type="radio"/> Deactivated SSID : <input type="text" value="RT2581_6"/> Broadcast SSID : <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Channel ID : <input type="text" value="Channel10 2457MHz"/> Security Type : <input type="text" value="Disabled"/>						
Advanced Setting	Beacon Interval : <input type="text" value="100"/> (default 100 msec, range: 20~1000) RTS/CTS Threshold : <input type="text" value="2347"/> (default 2347, range: 1500~2347) Fragmentation Threshold : <input type="text" value="2346"/> (default 2346, range: 256~2346, even numbers only) DTIM : <input type="text" value="3"/> (default: 1, range: 1~255) 802.11 b/g : <input type="text" value="802.11b+g"/>						
Wireless MAC Address Filter	Active : <input type="radio"/> Activated <input checked="" type="radio"/> Deactivated Action : <input type="text" value="Allow Association"/> the follow Wireless LAN station(s) association. Mac Address #1 : <input type="text" value="00:00:00:00:00:00"/> Mac Address #2 : <input type="text" value="00:00:00:00:00:00"/> Mac Address #3 : <input type="text" value="00:00:00:00:00:00"/> Mac Address #4 : <input type="text" value="00:00:00:00:00:00"/>						

3.7.2 Wireless Security

Go to **Interface -> Wireless** to setup the wireless security.

The Authentication type supports “shared key WEP 64bits”, "shared key WEP 128bits”, “WPA-PSK”.

Interface	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Internet	LAN	Wireless				
Wireless LAN							
WEP							

Access Point : Activated Deactivated
 SSID :
 Broadcast SSID : Yes No
 Channel ID :
 Security Type :

WEP 64-bits Please enter exactly 5 characters or 10 hexadecimal digits ("0-9", "A-F") preceded by 0x for each Key(1-4).
 WEP 128-bits Please enter exactly 13 characters or 26 hexadecimal digits ("0-9", "A-F") preceded by 0x for each Key(1-4).
 Key #1 :
 Key #2 :
 Key #3 :
 Key #4 :

Interface	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Internet	LAN	Wireless				
Wireless LAN							
WPA-PSK							

Access Point : Activated Deactivated
 SSID :
 Broadcast SSID : Yes No
 Channel ID :
 Security Type :

Encryption :
 Pre-Shared Key : (8-64 characters)

3.8.1 IP Filtering

Go to **Access Management -> IP Filtering** to block some packets form WAN.

The router provides extensive firewall protection by restricting connection parameters to limit the risk of intrusion and defending against a wide array of common hacker attacks.

“Block WAN Scan” allows you to prevent the hackers from testing the services of the router. To add IP filtering rule to block certain packet from WAN.

Access Management	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	ACL	IP Filter	SNMP	UPnP	DDNS		

IP Filter

IP Filter Set Editing

IP Filter Set Index:

Interface:

Direction:

IP Filter Rule Editing

IP Filter Rule Index:

Active: Yes No

Source IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Port Number: (0 means Don't care)

Destination IP Address:

Subnet Mask:

Port Number: (0 means Don't care)

Protocol:

Rule Unmatched:

IP Filter Listing

IP Filter Set Index	Interface	Direction
<input type="text" value="1"/>	-	-

3.9.1 NAT Setting

Go to **Advanced Setup->NAT** to setup the NAT features. Network Address Translation (NAT) allows multiple users at your local site to access the Internet through a single public IP address or multiple public IP addresses. NAT can also prevent hacker attacks by mapping local addresses to public addresses for key services such as the Web or FTP.

Advanced	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Routing	NAT	ADSL				

NAT

Virtual Circuit:

NAT Status: Activated

Number of IPs: Single Multiple

- DMZ
- Virtual Server

3.9.2 Virtual Server

Go to **Advanced Setup ->NAT -> Virtual Server** to set virtual server as you need. (known as Port Mapping).

You can configure the router as a virtual server so that remote users accessing services such as the Web or FTP at your local site via public IP addresses can be automatically redirected to local servers configured with private IP addresses. In other words, depending on the requested service (TCP/UDP port numbers), the router redirects the external service request to the appropriate server (located at another internal IP address). For some applications, you need to assign a set or a range of ports (example 4000-5000) to a specified local machine to route the packets. The router allows the user to configure the needed port mappings to suit such applications.

The screenshot shows the PLANET ADSL Router configuration interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Advanced', 'Quick Start', 'Interface Setup', 'Advanced Setup', 'Access Management', 'Maintenance', 'Status', and 'Help'. Under 'Advanced Setup', there are sub-tabs for 'Routing', 'NAT', and 'ADSL'. The 'Virtual Server' section is active, showing configuration for a 'Single IP Account'. The 'Rule Index' is set to 1. The 'Start Port Number' and 'End Port Number' are both set to 0. The 'Local IP Address' is set to 0.0.0.0. Below this is a 'Virtual Server Listing' table with 8 rows, each showing Rule, Start Port, End Port, and Local IP Address, all currently set to 0 or 0.0.0.0. At the bottom, there are buttons for 'SAVE', 'DELETE', 'BACK', and 'CANCEL'.

Rule	Start Port	End Port	Local IP Address
1	0	0	0.0.0.0
2	0	0	0.0.0.0
3	0	0	0.0.0.0
4	0	0	0.0.0.0
5	0	0	0.0.0.0
6	0	0	0.0.0.0
7	0	0	0.0.0.0
8	0	0	0.0.0.0

3.9.3 DMZ Setting

Go to **Advanced Setup ->NAT -> DMZ** to set DMZ parameters.

If you have a local client PC that cannot run an Internet application properly from behind the NAT firewall, you can open the client up to unrestricted two-way Internet access by defining a virtual DMZ Host.

Advanced	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Routing	NAT	ADSL				
DMZ							
DMZ setting for : Single IP Account							
DMZ : <input checked="" type="radio"/> Enabled <input type="radio"/> Disabled							
DMZ Host IP Address : <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/>							
<input type="button" value="SAVE"/> <input type="button" value="BACK"/>							

3.9.4 ADSL Type Setting

Go to **Advanced Setup** ->**ADSL** to set different ADSL connection

If you meet an ADSL connection problem, you can select a different ADSL connection type to get more fast connection.

Advanced	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Routing	NAT	ADSL				
ADSL							
ADSL Mode : <input type="text" value="Auto Sync-Up"/>							
ADSL Type : <input type="text" value="ANNEX A"/>							
<input type="button" value="SAVE"/>							

3.10.1 Static Routing

Go to **Advance Setup** -> **Routing** ->**Add** to setup static route features.

The static routing function determines the path that router follows over your network before and after it passes through your router. You can use static routing to allow different IP domain users to access the Internet through this device.

Advanced	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Routing	NAT	ADSL				

Static Route

Destination IP Address :

IP Subnet Mask :

Gateway IP Address : PVC1

Metric :

Announced in RIP :

3.10.2 Dynamic Routing

Go to **Interface Setup** -> **Internet** to select Dynamic Route as you need.

The dynamic routing feature of the router can be used to allow the router to automatically adjust to physical changes in the network's layout. The router uses the dynamic RIP protocol. It determines the route that the network packets take based on the fewest number of hops between the source and the destination. The RIP protocol regularly broadcasts routing information to other routers on the network.

Interface	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help
	Internet	LAN	Wireless				
			<input checked="" type="radio"/> PPPoA/PPPoE <input type="radio"/> Bridge Mode				
PPPoE/PPPoA							
Connection Setting							
Username : <input type="text" value="87821305@hinet.net"/> Password : <input type="password" value="....."/> Encapsulation : <input type="text" value="PPPoE LLC"/>							
IP Address							
Connection : <input checked="" type="radio"/> Always On (Recommended) <input type="radio"/> Connect On-Demand (Close if idle for <input type="text" value="0"/> minutes)							
TCP MSS Option : TCP MSS(0 means use default) <input type="text" value="0"/> bytes							
Get IP Address : <input type="radio"/> Static <input checked="" type="radio"/> Dynamic Static IP Address : <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> IP Subnet Mask : <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> Gateway : <input type="text" value="0.0.0.0"/> NAT : <input type="text" value="Enable"/> Default Route : <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No Dynamic Route : <input type="text" value="RIP1"/> Direction <input type="text" value="Both"/> Multicast : <input type="text" value="Disabled"/>							
<input type="button" value="SAVE"/>							

3.10.3 Routing Table

Go to **Advance Management -> Routing** to see the Routing Table.

The Routing table allows you to see how many routings on your routing table and interface information

Advanced	Quick Start	Interface Setup	Advanced Setup	Access Management	Maintenance	Status	Help	
	Routing	NAT	ADSL					
Routing Table List								
#	Dest IP	Mask	Gateway IP	Metric	Device	Use	Edit	Drop
1	61.229.0.254	32	61.229.0.254	1	poe0	0		
2	192.168.16.0	24	192.168.16.1	1	enet0	3135		
3	default	0	Node1	2	poe0	1537		
<input type="button" value="ADD ROUTE"/>								

3.11.1 System Status

Go to **Status** -> **Device Info** to see the router's information. The System Status page shows the WAN, LAN and the router's firmware version.

The screenshot displays the PLANET ADSL Router's status page. The top navigation bar includes 'Quick Start', 'Interface Setup', 'Advanced Setup', 'Access Management', 'Maintenance', 'Status', and 'Help'. The 'Status' page is divided into sections: 'Device Information', 'LAN', 'WAN', and 'ADSL'. The 'Device Information' section shows the firmware version (2.7.0.9) and MAC address (00:30:41:45:26:0e). The 'LAN' section shows the IP address (192.168.0.1), subnet mask (255.255.255.0), and DHCP server (Enabled). The 'WAN' section shows the virtual circuit (PVC0), status (Connected), connection type (PPPoE), IP address (211.74.66.116), subnet mask (255.255.255.255), default gateway (211.74.66.1), and DNS server (139.175.55.244). The 'ADSL' section shows the ADSL firmware version (FwVer:3.3.0.23_A_TC3084 HwVer:T14.F7_0.0), line state (Showtime), modulation (G.DMT), annex mode (ANNEX_A), and max TX power (-38 dBm/Hz).

Section	Details
Device Information	Firmware Version(1101) : 2.7.0.9(RUE0.B1)3.3.0.23 MAC Address : 00:30:41:45:26:0e
LAN	IP Address : 192.168.0.1 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.0 DHCP Server : Enabled
WAN	Virtual Circuit : PVC0 Status : Connected Connection Type : PPPoE IP Address : 211.74.66.116 Subnet Mask : 255.255.255.255 Default Gateway : 211.74.66.1 DNS Server : 139.175.55.244
ADSL	ADSL Firmware Ver : FwVer:3.3.0.23_A_TC3084 HwVer:T14.F7_0.0 Line State : Showtime Modulation : G.DMT Annex Mode : ANNEX_A Max TX Power : -38 dBm/Hz

Appendix A: Glossary

Address mask

A bit mask select bits from an Internet address for subnet addressing. The mask is 32 bits long and selects the network portion of the Internet address and one or more bits of the local portion. Sometimes it called subnet mask.

AAL5

ATM Adaptation Layer - This layer maps higher layer user data into ATM cells, making the data suitable for transport through the ATM network.

ADSL

Asymmetric digital subscriber line

ATM

Asynchronous Transfer Mode - A cell-based data transfer technique in which channel demand determines packet allocation. ATM offers fast packet technology, real time, and demand led switching for efficient use of network resources.

AWG

American Wire Gauge - The measurement of thickness of a wire

Bridge

A device connects two or more physical networks and forward packets between them. Bridges can usually be made to filter packets, that is, to forward only certain traffic. Related devices are repeaters which simply forward electrical signals from one cable to the other and full-fledged routers which make routing decisions based on several criteria.

Broadband

Characteristic of any network multiplexes independent network carriers onto a single cable. Broadband technology allows several networks to coexist on one single cable; traffic from one network does not interfere with traffic from another. Broadcast a packet delivery system where a copy of a given packet is given to all hosts attached to the network. Example: Ethernet.

CO

Central Office. Refers to equipment located at a Telco or service provider's office.

CPE

Customer Premises Equipment located in a user's premises

DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol)

DHCP is software that automatically assigns IP addresses to client stations logging onto a TCP/IP network. DHCP eliminates having to manually assign permanent IP addresses to every device on your network. DHCP software typically runs in servers and is also found in network devices such as Routers.

DMT

Discrete Multi-Tone frequency signal modulation

Downstream rate

The line rate for return messages or data transfers from the network machine to the user's premises machine.

DSLAM

Digital Subscriber Line Access Multiplex

Dynamic IP Addresses

A dynamic IP address is an IP address that is automatically assigned to a client station (computer, printer, etc.) in a TCP/IP network. Dynamic IP addresses are typically assigned by a DHCP server, which can be a computer on the network or another piece of hardware, such as the Router. A dynamic IP address may change every time your computer connects to the network.

Encapsulation

The technique layer protocols in which a layer adds header information to the protocol data unit (PDU) from the layer above. As an example, in Internet terminology, a packet would contain a header from the physical layer, followed by a header from the network layer (IP), followed by a header from the transport layer (TCP), and followed by the application protocol data.

Ethernet

One of the most common local area network (LAN) wiring schemes, Ethernet has a

transmission rate of 10 Mbps.

FTP

File Transfer Protocol. The Internet protocol (and program) transfer files between hosts.

Hop count

A measure of distance between two points on the Internet. It is equivalent to the number of gateways that separate the source and destination.

HTML

Hypertext Markup Language - The page-coding language for the World Wide Web.

HTML browser

A browser used to traverse the Internet, such as Netscape or Microsoft Internet Explorer.

http

Hypertext Transfer Protocol - The protocol carry world-wide-web (www) traffic between a www browser computer and the www server being accessed.

ICMP

Internet Control Message Protocol - The protocol handle errors and control messages at the IP layer. ICMP is actually part of the IP protocol.

Internet address

An IP address is assigned in blocks of numbers to user organizations accessing the Internet. These addresses are established by the United States Department of Defense's Network Information Center. Duplicate addresses can cause major problems on the network, but the NIC trusts organizations to use individual addresses responsibly. Each address is a 32-bit address in the form of x.x.x.x where x is an eight-bit number from 0 to 255. There are three classes: A, B and C, depending on how many computers on the site are likely to be connected.

Internet Protocol (IP)

The network layer protocol for the Internet protocol suite

IP address

The 32-bit address assigned to hosts that want to participate in a TCP/IP Internet.

ISP

Internet service provider - A company allows home and corporate users to connect to the Internet.

MAC

Media Access Control Layer - A sub-layer of the Data Link Layer (Layer 2) of the ISO OSI Model responsible for media control.

MIB

Management Information Base - A collection of objects can be accessed via a network management protocol, such as SNMP and CMIP (Common Management Information Protocol).

NAT

Network Address Translation - A proposal for IP address reuse, where the local IP address is mapped to a globally unique address.

NVT

Network Virtual Terminal

PAP

Password Authentication Protocol

PORT

The abstraction used in Internet transport protocols to distinguish among multiple simultaneous connections to a single destination host.

POTS

Plain Old Telephone Service - This is the term describe basic telephone service.

PPP

Point-to-Point-Protocol - The successor to SLIP, PPP provides router-to-router and host-to-network connections over both synchronous and asynchronous circuits.

PPPoE

PPP over Ethernet is a protocol for connecting remote hosts to the Internet over an always-on connection by simulating a dial-up connection.

Remote server

A network computer allows a user to log on to the network from a distant location.

RFC

Request for Comments - Refers to documents published by the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) proposing standard protocols and procedures for the Internet. RFC can be found at www.ietf.org.

Route

The path that network traffic takes from its source to its destination. The route a datagram may follow can include many gateways and many physical networks. In the Internet, each datagram is routed separately.

Router

A system is responsible for making decisions about which of several paths network (or Internet) traffic will follow. To do this, it uses a routing protocol to gain information about the network and algorithms to choose the best route based on several criteria known as "routing metrics".

Routing Table

Information stored within a router that contains network path and status information. It is used to select the most appropriate route to forward information along.

Routing Information Protocol

Routers periodically exchange information with one another so that they can determine minimum distance paths between sources and destinations.

SNMP

Simple Network Management Protocol - The network management protocol of choice for TCP/IP-based Internet.

SOCKET

(1) The Berkeley UNIX mechanism for creating a virtual connection between processes.

(2) IBM term for software interfaces that allow two UNIX application programs to talk via TCP/IP protocols.

Spanning-Tree Bridge Protocol (STP)

Spanning-Tree Bridge Protocol (STP) - Part of an IEEE standard. A mechanism for detecting and preventing loops from occurring in a multi-bridged environment. When three or more LAN's segments are connected via bridges, a loop can occur. Because of a bridge forwards all packets that are not recognized as being local, some packets can circulate for long periods of time, eventually degrading system performance. This algorithm ensures only one path connects any pair of stations, selecting one bridge as the 'root' bridge, with the highest priority one as identifier, from which all paths should radiate.

Spoofing

A method of fooling network end stations into believing that keep alive signals have come from and returned to the host. Polls are received and returned locally at either end

Static IP Address

A static IP address is an IP address permanently assigned to computer in a TCP/IP network. Static IP addresses are usually assigned to networked devices that are consistently accessed by multiple users, such as Server PCs, or printers. If you are using your Router to share your cable or DSL Internet connection, contact your ISP to see if they have assigned your home a static IP address. You will need that address during your Router's configuration.

Subnet

For routing purposes, IP networks can be divided into logical subnets by using a subnet mask. Values below those of the mask are valid addresses on the subnet.

TCP

Transmission Control Protocol - The major transport protocol in the Internet suite of protocols provides reliable, connection-oriented full-duplex streams.

TFTP

Trivial File Transfer Protocol. A simple file transfer protocol (a simplified version of FTP) that is often boot diskless workstations and other network devices such as routers over a network (typically a LAN).

Telnet

The virtual terminal protocol in the Internet suite of protocols - Allows users of one host to log into a remote host and act as normal terminal users of that host.

Transparent bridging

The intelligence necessary to make relaying decisions exists in the bridge itself and is thus transparent to the communicating workstations. It involves frame forwarding, learning workstation addresses, and ensuring no topology loops exist (in conjunction with the Spanning-Tree algorithm).

UDP

User Datagram Protocol - A connectionless transport protocol that runs on top of TCP/IP's IP. UDP, like TCP, uses IP for delivery; however, unlike TCP, UDP provides for exchange of datagram without acknowledgments or guaranteed delivery. Best suited for small, independent requests, such as requesting a MIB value from an SNMP agent, in which first setting up a connection would take more time than sending the data.

UNI signaling

User Network Interface signaling for ATM communications.

Virtual Connection (VC)

A link that seems and behaves like a dedicated point-to-point line or a system that delivers packets in sequence, as happens on an actual point-to-point network. In reality, the data is delivered across a network via the most appropriate route. The sending and receiving devices do not have to be aware of the options and the route is chosen only when a message is sent. There is no pre-arrangement, so each virtual connection exists only for the duration of that one transmission.

WAN

Wide area network - A data communications network that spans any distance and is usually provided by a public carrier (such as a telephone company or service provider).